

Hillsborough Recorder.

Vol. XV.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1834.

No. 744.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWENTY DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuation.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.

DR. NORWOOD,

HAVING removed to this place from Chapel Hill, where he has been practising for more than three years, offers his professional services to the citizens of this town and its vicinity. He may at all times be found, when not professionally engaged, at his shop in the yellow house two doors west of Mr. William Anderson's store.

A good assortment of

MEDICINES

will always be kept on hand, and sold at reasonable prices.

September 23. 40-40

EQUITY SALES.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for Orange county, in the case of Thomas Roundtree's heirs, I shall, on the 4th Monday of November next, before the Court House door in Hillsborough, proceed to sell on a credit of one and two years, a Tract of LAND belonging to said heirs, laying part in Person county and part in Orange county, supposed to contain about 360 acres, adjoining the lands of Wm. Armstrong, Wm. Lipscomb, Henry Berry, and others. Bond and security required.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

September 22. 40-6w

Lands in Wake County.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for Orange county, in the case of Chesley M. Patterson and wife, and others, I shall, on the 30th of October next, at the house of Jesse Wetherpoon, in the county of Wake, proceed to sell on a credit of one and two years,

A tract of land, containing about 1400 acres, on both sides of Gate's creek, in Wake county, adjoining the lands of John Ford and others. Bond and security required.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

September 22. 40-4w

Lands in Orange County.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for Orange county, in the case of Chesley M. Patterson and wife, and others, I shall, on the 4th Monday of November next, before the Court House door in Hillsborough, proceed to sell on a credit of one and two years, the following tracts of Land, lying in Orange county:

One tract of 111 acres, adjoining Wm. N. Pratt and others.

30 acres, adjoining James Rainey and others.

Five eighths of 400 acres, where Mary Ferguson now lives.

One undivided half of a tract of about 60 acres on Ellerbee's creek, called the Jesse Pickett tract, adjoining George Copley and others.

Also, two other lots, one of 289 and the other of 270 acres, on Second creek, in Orange county. Bond and security required.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

September 22. 40-6w

BRIGADE ORDERS.

Head Quarters,

Ashborough, August 27, 1834.

ALL Officers, and Soldiers belong to the three Orange Regiments, will parade at their usual places of regimental muster, armed and equipped as the law directs. Each soldier is to furnish himself with six rounds of powder, and be ready to go on parade at eleven o'clock. The regiments will be reviewed as follows:

The 47th, Hillsborough, 24th of October.

48th, 25th ditto.

49th, 27th ditto.

By order.

GEORGE HOOVER,

Brig. Gen. 6th Brigade N. C. Militia.
E. R. HORTON, Aid de Camp.

September 19. 39-

ATTENTION!

To the Officers and Musicians belonging to the 47th Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at Hillsborough, on the 23d day of October next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial. and on the 24th, at 11 o'clock, you will attend with your respective companies, equipped as the law directs, with six rounds of powder each for general review. Each Captain will be expected to make at that time his annual return without fail.

JEFF. HORNER, Col.

September 16. 39-

ATTENTION!

To the Officers and Musicians belonging to the Second Orange Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at David Mebane's, esq. on the 24th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial; and on the 25th you will attend, at 11 o'clock, with your respective companies, equipped as the law directs, with six rounds of powder each, for general review. Each Captain will be expected to make at that time his annual return without fail.

JOSEPH ALLISON, Col.

September 16. 39-

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining at the Post Office in Hillsborough, N. C. on the 1st day of October 1834, which is not taken out within three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A Barney Lashley or Jas. Thos. Armstrong, esq. or Valentine Moore Mrs. Polly Ann Lynch

Saty Angor Rev. William Arta 2 Daniel Albright Mrs. Jane Adams

B Thos. Burton Edward W. Bacon. James Bryan

C Clerk of Orange Supe. John Newlin and Wm. Lindley

James Clancy Robert Clinton James Collens, esq.

John Crutchfield, senr. Hon. Robert Potter Richard H. Clabourne Wm. N. Pratt

John Cooley Daniel Cloud Rev. Lewis Craven Mrs. Elizabeth Cooley

D Benet Denison Edward Davis Rev. G. W. Dye David Dickey

E George Freeland Samuel Fielder

F George N. Gordon Dr. Thos. Hicks John Hobbs Capt. Wm. S. Haynes William Hutchins Miss Mary E. Hill Temperance Hart

G John Jones, esq. William R. Jones James Jackson, jr.

K Mrs. Rebecca Kerr Samuel Kirkland

L William T. Link George Laws Anderson Long, esq. Lemuel Lynch 2

M William Cain, P. M.

October 1. 41-

WILLIAM CAIN, P. M.

41-

LEMUEL LYNCH.

Clock and Watch Maker and Jeweller.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Hillsborough and the surrounding country, that he has again commenced business in the town of Hillsborough, in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Turner & Phillips. He has on hand a good assortment of Watch Materials, and will repair all kind of work entrusted to his care with neatness and despatch.

Watches, Clocks, and Time Pieces, repaired by him, will in all cases be warranted for twelve months; and those disposed to patronize him, are assured that no pains will be spared to give the most general and entire satisfaction. Thankful for former favors, he respectfully solicits a renewal of patronage.

All kinds of SILVER WORK made according to order.

He has on hand a small assortment of

WITCHES' AND JEWELLERY.

which will enable him to accommodate his customers.

All kinds of work from a distance will be thankfully received, and executed with punctuality and according to order.

March 18th. 14-

The cheapest reprint from English Periodicals ever offered to the public.

COMPANION

TO WALDIE'S LIBRARY.

BEFORE THE SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY had been long in existence, it was discovered that there was still something wanting—that many occurrences in the literary world must pass unknown, as regarded our agency, without an extension of the plan. To establish a fuller medium of communication and supply the desideratum, the Journal of Belles Lettres was added; which we have reason to believe has afforded general satisfaction. The very liberal patronage extended to the Library induced the proprietor to give that gratuitously as an evidence of his grateful acknowledgments.

More extended experience has shown other desiderata which the "Companion" is intended to supply. While reading for the "Library" a large mass of material accumulates on the hands of the Editor of an interesting, entertaining, and instructive description, such as would properly come under the designation of Magazines, interspersed with the Reviews from the English Quarterly. To publish every thing of this nature which we deem desirable would encroach too much on the columns of the "Library" designed for books, and yet to pass them by is constantly a subject of regret.

To concentrate, therefore, the publication of Books entire, Reviews, lists of new works, the choicest contributions to Magazines, &c. &c. the "Companion to Waldie's Library" will be offered to the patronage of the present subscribers and the public at large. It is believed that with the "Library," the "Journal" and the "Companion," such an acquaintance with the literature of the age may be cultivated as to leave little further to be desired. Being all published from the same office, more facility offers for subscribing, and having fewer people to deal with, mistakes are less liable to occur, and more readily corrected when they do. The short interval of two weeks between the publication of each number, it is thought too, will

be an advantage over monthlies and quarterlies.

The following plan is respectfully submitted.

1. The "Companion" will contain the earliest possible reprints of the best matter in the British periodicals.

2. It will be issued every fortnight, and the form will be the same as that of the Library—each number containing sixteen pages—thus, every six months, giving thirteen numbers, which can be bound with the Library at little or no more expense, and making a better sized volume; and to those who do not take the Library itself, a volume every year, of 160 pages of the size of the present.

3. The price will be three dollars for a single subscriber—five dollars for two—and clubs of five and upwards will be supplied at two dollars each.

4. As the work will not be commenced, unless a sufficient patronage be obtained, no payment is required at present, only the name, sent free of postage. Those wishing to support the publication will be pleased therefore to announce their intention as early as possible, as it is intended to commence the work on the first of January next. On the issuing of the second number, payment will be expected, as its appearance will evince a sufficiency of patronage.

The proprietor of the "Select Circulating Library," fully aware from experience of the advantages to the public of the rapid diffusion of cheap and select literature, has been induced to add the above important feature to the work, and of course leaves it optional with the present subscribers and others, to take it or not.

It is confidently believed, that, with attention on the part of the Editor, who has already at hand the material for such a work, all the really valuable matter of the English literary and amusing publications may be comprised in this form at a rate of subscription and postage so trifling as scarcely to be felt. It will form the cheapest reprint of reviews and magazines ever attempted in any country; a comparison with others it were useless here to enter upon, the "Library" itself being the best test by which to judge of the difference between an octavo and a quarto page. It will be the study of the Editor to embody a record of the literature of the day, adapted to the wants of this country, which can have no competitor for value or cheapness; how far he is likely to do this he must leave at present to the decision of his readers.

Clubs of five individuals, who subscribe to the "Library" and "Companion" both, will obtain the two for six dollars; the postage (a very important consideration) to the most distant post office, on the two, will be only one dollar and fifty cents, divided into seventy-eight payments, and half that sum for one hundred miles or a less distance from Philadelphia; while the same matter, in the usual American reprints of reviews and magazines in octavo form, would be eighteen dollars, and the postage as three to one. We make this assertion advisedly.

Subscriptions to the "Companion" will be taken either with or without the "Library."

The proprietor trusts that his punctuality and exactness in executing his part of the contract in the publication of the "Library," will be considered a sufficient guarantee of the completion of his proposed undertaking.

ADAM WALDIE.

While there are so many reprints of the British magazines and reviews, in various shapes and at different prices, flourishing for a day and then given up, we should feel reluctant to enter upon the proposed undertaking, were we not convinced that every individual English journal contains much irrelevant matter of no value in America, and that cheap as they seemingly are, the same amount of printing can be furnished at infinitely less cost in the Library form.

It is not, however, intended to make the "Companion" a mere reprint of anything and everything that first comes to hand. The magazines and literary publications of England vary in their quality at different times, as they may happen to be struggling into existence or falling into decay, or as they are more or less fortunate in their contributors. From the whole mass, as well as from the never-failing sources of new English and American books a careful selection will be made; it is anticipated, however, that "Chamber's Edinburgh Journal," and other publications of that class, now almost entirely neglected in reprints, will afford our readers much amusement. Each number shall contain a carefully selected tale, suitable for reading aloud in a family circle. The work will be perfectly universal in its principles; not a single passage will be admitted by which any individual or body could be considered as injured, whether in respect to religious, political, or simply moral feeling, so that no shock may be given to a system so promising of ultimate advantage, in the cultivation and improvement of the national mind. The grand leading principle by which the "Companion" will be actuated, will be to take advantage of the universal appetite for instructive reading which at present exists; to supply to that appetite food of the best kind, and in such form and at such a price as must suit the convenience of every polite family in the United States, who shall thus have it in their power to possess a meal of healthful, useful, and agreeable mental instruction; nay every schoolboy, who will lay up seven or eight cents a week, will be able to purchase with his pocket-money, something permanently useful—something calculated to influence his fate through life—instead of the trash upon which the grown children of the present day were wont to expend it. A column for boys and girls, which shall always be sought with avidity, will be crowded into each number, and popular information on science will not be neglected; with such views the "Companion" will throw itself on the good sense of the community for support.

Editors who insert this three times conspicuously, will be entitled to free exchange for one.

Those who reside near the Agents of the "Library" are requested to signify their intentions with regard to the "Companion." Agents will confer a favor by informing the proprietor, at as early a date as possible, of the number of patrons of the "Library" who determine to subscribe. The arrangements will be made to print only an edition of such a number, as will probably meet with a ready sale.

The Boston reprints of Blackwood and the New Monthly, lately discontinued, are a recent instance in point.

October 6.



BURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil,

Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour

Over every land."

Desultory Extracts from the writings of the learned Farmer and Judge, Richards Peters, deceased.

1. Never sow on a foul or weedy fallow to save a ploughing, or on a wet one to save time.

2. Change your crops and destroy weeds or they will destroy you. Turn a foe into friend by turning them into manure.

3. Explore your own and your neighbor's farms, for marl, clay, beat, earth, or substances, for experiment on your fields. Be not disengaged by failure, but persist in essays on a small scale till you succeed.

4. Posterity will look back with a keen regret and reproach, when they feel the effects of our careless indifference and culpable inattention to their interest and necessities.

5. Jacob Burge of Philadelphia, a German by birth, was the first in America who applied gypsum to agricultural purposes. This was several years before the commencement of the revolutionary war.

ages of the manufacture. One cannot but smile, at reading that amid the enormous luxuries of the emperor Heliogabalus, it is charged against him as a special prodigality, that he wore a suit of clothes entirely of silk, and that the emperor Aurelian refused the empress a dress of the same kind because of its immense cost. The Lowell factory girls, who "strike" for wages, now clothe themselves with a material which was too costly for the emperor of the world!"

From the Baltimore American.

MOHAMMED ALI.

For many years past we have heard of Mohammed Ali and his doings in Egypt; of his sending numbers of young Egyptians to Europe to be educated, of his encouraging European adventurers, and protecting travellers, and of his assembling around him at great expense European men of science, mathematicians, physicians, artists and mechanics; and hence, the impression has been general that the land of "old Nile," the reputed cradle of Science, one of the richest spots of the earth in historical associations, was about to be re-elevated through the influence of modern civilization. Nothing however could be more erroneous than such an opinion. Egypt so far from having prospered under Ali's dominion, has sunk into deeper misery. Her population has been oppressed and impoverished by him. To the improvement of the people in industry and intelligence, the only sources of national prosperity, has never given thought. We derive this account of Ali's government from an article in the *Revue Francaise*.

The mass of the population of Egypt consists of two races, the Arabs who are Mahometans, and the Copts who are Christians, both equally dispossessed of power and having no other distinctive characteristics than their religions. In these two have been merged all the remains of ancient races, conquering or conquered; the surface has continued Turk. Mohammed Ali is a Turk, and does not even know the Arabian language; the officers of his fleet and of his army are Turks; and all his civil agents are Turks, Copts, Greeks, strangers.

In 1805, Khourchid Pacha was deposed by the people of Cairo and Mohammed Ali set up in his place as Governor General of Egypt. It took him five years completely to subdue the Mamelukes. Since which time he has been extending his conquests, his three sons have conquered for him nearly the whole of Arabia; and we have seen him wage successful war against the Sultan, threaten even Constantinople itself, and exact a treaty securing to him his conquests and establishing him as a rival instead of a tributary to the Porte.

The posture of Mohammed Ali, continues the French writer, presents this peculiar characteristic, that each one of his steps in the career of greatness he has run, has been for Egypt an increase of impoverishment. The country has become weakened in proportion to the power acquired by its master. Thus Egypt, when in 1805 contained upwards of two million two hundred thousand inhabitants, now scarcely counts one million, seven hundred thousand. In 1805, the taxes were easily paid, the soil was cultivated by free hands. She had agriculturists, land owners, merchants, manufacturers; now, the peasants spread along both shores of the Nile could not collect among them all a single piastre, not an inhabitant possesses an inch of land, individual industry has disappeared, and Egypt has only one land owner, one single capitalist, one single manufacturer, one single merchant; and that is Mohammed Ali.

On his account and for his profit the peasants sow and reap, the weavers of Said throw their shuttles, the mechanics of Cairo and the Delta manufacture, and all objects of luxury as well as of necessity are sold. When he came to power, the people, notwithstanding the ravages of armed Turkish hordes of Mamelukes, Albanian and Arabian, who ranged the territory, found still in the fertility of the soil and their own industry the means of providing for their physical wants; now, great numbers of their inhabitants go literally naked, and die of misery and hunger.

In short, Ali, instead of being a promoter of civilization, is an ambitious military despot; without even sagacity to perceive that the only means of satisfying his ambitious views is to encourage the production of wealth among his subjects, however stern might be his despotism over them. But agriculture and commerce have been prostrated by him, and the country depopulated. And if, says this writer, the inhabitants could fly from this land of desolation, the double shore of the Nile would be deserted.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

MATTHIAS THE IMPOSTER.

It will be seen, by the report below, that Matthews, alias Matthias, has undergone a further examination, and been committed for trial. His speeches, by way of reply to the questions of the magistrate, bear strong evidence of partial insanity; although we doubt not that robbery is coupled with the hallucination. Within the few last years, we have seen individuals, both in and out of the Insane Hospital, laboring under the same species of derangement. It is but just to say, that Matthias did not commence the rela-

tionship which has deluded his followers in this city. The peculiar excitement of which he here availed himself, began in 1822-23, and several individuals, whose names have not appeared in print, and we hope will not, were among its earliest subjects. When Matthias came hither, therefore, from Albany, an unhappy and unfortunate circle of individuals, of both sexes, one of whom was the late Mr. Pierson, and others whose names are before the public, were ready to gather round him, and in a state of mind to believe almost any thing. Matthias, however, carried them much farther onward in their delusion. One of the female circle died soon afterwards, and Matthias and her husband, with their followers, undertook to anoint the body of the deceased, and raise her from the dead! The delusion has truly been an awful one; and were it not a case of human infirmity, over which the veil should be drawn, we might give a chapter of details—of strange dreams and visions—of deep and fearful interest. It is ardently to be hoped, however, that the lesson may not be without its uses, in preventing those excitements, which, commencing in the purest feeling, and for the most holy purposes, extend to other subjects, and draw many and often remediless evils in their train.

EXAMINATION OF MATTHIAS.

Matthias was yesterday examined at the Upper Police, before Justice Wyman. N. B. Hall, esq. acted as the prisoner's counsel. The "prophet" seemed to be extremely subdued in spirit, and answered the questions put to him in a mild low tone of voice. The following were the questions put to him, and his answers.

Question. What is your name, age, and place of birth?

Answer. My name is Matthias, which is the name I inherited from my father. I am forty six years of age, and was born at Cambridge, in Washington county, state of New-York.

Q. Where is your place of residence, and what is your occupation, profession, or calling?

A. I am a traveller. Zion Hill is my legal home. I am a Jewish teacher—priest of the Most High—preaching, saying, and doing all that I do, under oath, by virtue of my having subscribed to all the covenants that God has made unto man, from the beginning up to this time; chief high priest of the Jews, after the order of Melchisedek, being the last chosen of the apostles, and the first of the resurrection: which is at the end of 2300 years after the building of Jerusalem by Cyrus, and 1200 after the birth of Mahomet, which terminated in 1830—that being the summit of the power of the false prophet. I am now denouncing a judgment on the Gentile, and that judgment is to be executed in this age. All the blood from Zachariah till the death of the last witness, is required of this generation, and before this generation passeth away, this judgment shall be executed. I am myself the spirit of truth, and I declare these things, and that the hour of God's judgment is come.

Q. Did you endeavor to impress the mind of Mr. Folger with the truth of what you have stated in your last answer?

A. In my general character of preacher, I endeavor to impress all men with the importance of what I have stated in my last answer; but not more in relation to Mr. Folger than any other person.

Q. Did you ever tell Mr. Folger that you possessed the power of life and death, the remission of sins, and the salvation of souls; and that if he believed in you, he would be saved, but if he would not, that he would be damned?

A. In my character of preacher, I say that my person is a trumpet for the spirit of truth to speak by, and that this spirit, by this trumpet, declares that every person must believe in this said spirit of truth, and practice obedience, as did Jesus of Nazareth; and this obedience will secure eternal life. My general declaration was, that if they believed in the spirit of truth, they would be saved, and if not, they would be damned. To the question at large, I answer no; but I said to all, that they must practice obedience in all the branches of the spirit of truth, as it dictates to themselves and those around them.

Q. Did you receive any money or property from Mr. Folger, and if so, how much, and of what description?

A. In all my preaching, and especially to strangers, I have always declared that I could receive nothing from them as of their property, but if they felt as though they had in their possession property which they believed belonged to God, and if they believed that I was the servant of God, then they could give me of that property whatever they pleased; and I have never received any property or money from any person in any other way since I commenced preaching the everlasting gospel. Mr. Folger, Mr. Pierson, and Mr. Mills, frequently declared to me that they believed I was the Father, and that I was qualified to establish God's kingdom upon earth, and that Zion Hill was transferred to me, with all the appurtenances thereto belonging, for that purpose—including horses, carriages, and furniture of the house No. 8 Third street, in the city of New York. And it was also agreed that the house and lot No. 8 Third street, should be conveyed to me, and Mr. Pierson

had a deed to be made out accordingly, but died before it was completed. A bill in chancery was afterwards filed against me, and a *ne exeat* obtained, by which it appeared that I must give security in the sum of ten thousand dollars; and I consented to rescind the contract and restore the property; which I did, as I then believed I was obliged to do so; but I still claim the property as my own, for the purposes for which it was originally given: that is to say, for the purpose of establishing God's kingdom on earth, and that was the beginning.

Q. Did you ever reside in Mr. Folger's family?

A. I was there a short time previous to the transfer of the property above mentioned. Mr. Folger said to me, "When you're disposed, come to my house and make it your home;" and as near as I can recollect, this invention was given in June or July, 1833, at his office in Pearl street.

Q. Did you, a short time previous to leaving his house, receive from him or any member of his family, any number of eagles, and if so, how many?

A. I have received from Mr. Folger, at different times, gold, in exchange for bank notes of my own, and I believe that about eight hundred dollars was in gold of different coins. Some of it was in quarter and some in half eagles; and the whole amount that I have received from Mr. Folger and Mr. Pierson, including a band and mortgage to secure to Mrs. Folger the sum of about \$5000 of her own separate estate, is about \$10,000, which I have paid at different times in furnishing the establishment at Zion Hill, and No. 8 Third street, for which Mr. Folger has the bills in his possession. In commencing the establishment at Zion Hill, and also the establishment in Third street, many transactions took place in money, between Mr. Folger, Mr. Pierson, and myself, in which we frequently accommodated each other, and in all these transactions I acted as the Father, in good faith, in the sense above mentioned, and I continued to expend money for those establishments until the very day I left Mr. Folger's house. As to the five \$20 bills, mentioned in Mr. Folger's affidavit, I believe it is a mistake; as I have no record of having received that sum in bills of that denomination, but have received from him different sums at different times, and at one time in particular, I received the amount of twenty-seven hundred dollars. The prisoner was then remanded. *Journal of Commerce.*

From the Western Carolinian.

The newspapers throughout the state are crowded with advertisements of land for sale; but this is not all—every courthouse and mill-house door is stuck all over with more economical notices of the same description.

Who, that has a spark of state pride, or feels a single throb of generous attachment to the scenes of his youth, and for the depository of the dear and venerated remains of departed friends, can view, without emotion, these and many other indications of premature declension in North Carolina?

It is a melancholy subject, and peculiarly so at this season of the year, when the periodical decay of the vegetable world, now not more regular in its recurrence than the tide of emigration, naturally induces a feeling of depression.

We are constrained to ask, once more, will the state do nothing to exempt her citizens from the dire necessity of migrating? For it is *necessity*, not *choice*, that urges a great portion to break asunder some of the strongest ties of the world, and leave their native fields, in search of more comfortable homes, it may be, in the unexplored wilderness.

It can be obviated, in a great measure, by an enlightened policy. A liberal and prudent system of Internal Improvement would do much to check emigration; to stay it altogether, we admit to be impossible.

There are a few facts, and principles, entirely overlooked by those who argue differently. Some suppose that the seasons are generally worse here than in the new countries; this is surely an error: they are irregular every where. The seasons are comparatively as good in N. Carolina now as they ever were, probably; but the land—it is the soil that has changed. It has become impoverished by constant and ungenerous tillage, insomuch that, in ordinary seasons, but a small surplus over a support is left for market; while, in seasons of drought, a bare subsistence is derived from husbandry. The consequence is, that extraordinary labor and management are necessary even to make a sufficiency; and when a little surplus is made, the expense of getting it to market sinks the price.

If the soil were, as it once was, capable always of yielding something for market, farmers would put up with a moderate annual addition to their means, rather than break up from their comfortable homes, rendered dear from habits and associations, and submit to the privations and troubles incident to a new settlement.

Although, therefore, a system of Internal Improvement could not affect the seasons, it would stimulate husbandry, by affording easy and cheap means of getting its products to market; and hence we might hope to see much of the soil that is now impoverished restored to

utility and cultivation, by a contented and useful yeomanry.

We hope at any rate, that a contrary opinion will no longer prevent the State Legislature from making an effort. The object is one of sufficient importance, as we think, to justify an experiment. Let it be tried; and should it unhappily fail, which we cannot be persuaded to believe, then the present generation will at least have the consolation of knowing that they were not in fault.

The rage, if we may so call it, for emigrating, has become absolutely sympathetic, if not contagious. In some settlements, the few who seemed least inclined to move are actually driven away, sometimes, by a feeling of loneliness that comes over them at the departure of their old friends; and many a warm-hearted neighbor, and useful citizen, joins reluctantly in the mournful procession of "migrants;" while

"Remembrance wakes, with all her busy train, Swells at his breast, and turns the past to pain."

REVIEW OF THE CONSTITUTION.

That learned and accomplished writer, Peter S. Duponceau, esq. has recently given to the world a "Brief Review of the Constitution of the United States, addressed to the Law Academy of Philadelphia," of which he is Provost. We extract the following passage from the preface, relating to topics of now absorbing interest throughout our country. It is an "elegant extract," and will be admired by many for the correctness of its sentiments, and by all for the beauty of the composition. The little work itself is a manual which should be put into the hands of all young people, as full of useful and necessary instruction.

Rail-Road Register.

"The duration of empires has been considered by statesmen and patriots in all countries in all ages, as the most important object to which the policy of nations should be directed. *Esto perpetua*, was the last fervent wish of the excellent Father Paul, on behalf of his beloved Venice. It was also the last wish of our illustrious Washington. It breathes through every line of his admirable Farewell Address to the people of the United States. Therefore the first and last wish of every citizen, is or ought to be the *perpetuity of our Union*. It has now lasted *half a century*; and during that short period, it has sustained many shocks that have endangered its existence. Those dangers have been surmounted by the good sense and the virtue of the people; but the political like the natural body, is mortal, and it will sink at last, if efficient means are not taken to prevent the recurrence of those disorders, which gradually weaken it, and must at last operate to its dissolution.

The cause of those disorders is chiefly to be traced to the too great prevalence of party spirit. I admit that parties, when kept within moderate bounds, are a wholesome ingredient in a free community, but they are a deadly poison when carried to excess; particularly when they are not so much founded on the difference of political opinions, as on a blind attachment to popular leaders. The Roman republic was near her fall, when parties came to be distinguished by the name of Sylla and Marius, and of Caesar and Pompey."

A correspondent of the Boston Courier, thus describes the state of North Carolina:

"This state is less known and honored than it deserves to be. It has a sea coast of some three hundred miles, but no great rivers flow through it, into the sea; and the whole coast is so impeded by sandbanks, that no part of it permits the access of vessels of large burthen. Its largest rivers flow either into South Carolina or Virginia. Much of the products of its soil, pass to adjoining states, (particularly through the Dismal Swamp Canal), and serve to increase the amount of commerce of other states, for which this state has little credit. It has an immense area of flat land, the products of which, though highly valuable, are not adapted to promote the growth of commercial towns. It has not, therefore, any very populous places. Its population is scattered over a wide extent. It has not the advantages which are derived from the combined action of numbers, dwelling in close connexion, in the improvement of social condition. Neither has it the disadvantages. If North Carolina has not the elat of states who sound through great cities, the numerous population of the state constitutes one of the freest and happiest communities of the earth. When the low lands are passed, to the westwardly part of the state, the territory is diversified by hill and valley, and discloses one of the most capable, healthy, and delightful regions of the world."

1st. To suppress agrarian crimes and outrages.

2nd. To suppress by legal means, and to punish by due course of law, the members of Orange Lodges, and all other Orange criminals.

3d. To procure, by legal and constitutional means, the total extinction of tithes, in nature as well as name.

4th. To attend to the elective franchise throughout Ireland, so as to secure the return to Parliament of "friends to Ireland."

5th. To advance and secure the restoration of a domestic Legislature to Ireland.

Breach of Hospitality.—During the dreadful storm and inundation in Bengal in May, 1833, the estates of a Mr. Campbell, situated on the Island of Saugor, at the entrance of the river Hoogly, suffered so greatly, that out of three thousand people living on his grounds, only six or seven hundred escaped, and these principally by clinging to the roof and ceiling of his house. When the house was in this close crammed state, with scarcely room in it for another individual, what should come squeezing and pushing its way into the interior of the house but an immense tiger, with his tail hanging down, and exhibiting every other symptom of excessive fear. Having reached the room in which Mr. Campbell was sitting, he nestled himself into one of the corners and lay down like a large Newfoundland dog. Mr. Campbell loaded his gun in a very quiet manner, and shot his dead upon the spot.

Her foremast was arrayed in cotton canvas; the remaining sails being made of the usual material. The barometer having been consulted, and the blow anticipated, the ship was under snug sail to receive it. The heavy gust at length came. The Russian canvas yielded to it, and was fairly blown out of the ropes. The cotton resisted, and being chiefly instrumental in "paying the ship off," was probably the means of saving her, and of course the valuable lives on board."

Hats manufactured by Steam.—The Philadelphia Commercial Herald, in inviting the attention of their readers to an advertisement of Messrs. Kenton & Hale, now engaged in the manufacture of hats entirely by steam, thus observe:—"We have examined the model of their machine at their store, and were much pleased with the ingenuity of its contrivance. Near the boiler is a cylindrical receiver, provided with dashers on the inside, not unlike those of a churn. A pipe in the centre conveys the steam from the boiler to the cylinder, in which the nap is placed. The workman is released from having his hands at all in hot water, as was the case on the old plan, and by the increased heat, the finish of the article is rendered much more complete and elegant. Their hats have a very handsome appearance, and we have no doubt the improvement will prove serviceable to the public; and we hope profitable to themselves."

The Bitter Bit.—It is currently reported, says the Boston Journal, that a large stockholder in one of our Banks, wishing to effect a change among the directors, lately transferred a number of shares to certain individuals, with a view to increase the number of proxies at his disposal. It is said that one individual who was insolvent, held shares in this way to the amount of \$2000, but one of his creditors casually hearing of the circumstance, yesterday attached the shares, and it is thought that the original and actual proprietor will have to whistle for his property!

Foreign Intelligence.

Intelligence from England has been received to 6th. September.

Don Carlos's wife died at Portsmouth, England, Sept. 4th.

The rumor of another war in the east has reached us. The most important news is the recommencement of hostilities between Turkey and Egypt. The selection of this particular juncture by the Sultan to renew the war, was occasioned by the insurrection in Syria, and the reported death of Ibrahim Pacha, which last, however, turns out to be untrue.

No decisive blow had yet been struck in Spain. Two or three minor engagements had occurred, and it was reported that a terrible battle was fought on the 22d August, on the sea shore, near Lixio, in which the Carlists lost 2000 men in killed and wounded.

An appendix has been added to the Quadruple Treaty in consequence of the return of Don Carlos to Spain. The precise stipulations of the new articles are not known.

The crops throughout Great Britain and Ireland, are represented to have come in well.

The cholera had been very bad at Dublin, but was on the decline.

A serious insurrection is said to have broken out in Upper Egypt.

The Agitator.—O'Connell has addressed another letter to the people of Ireland, dated Derryne Abbey, August 25th, in which he proposes that there be formed in each county of Ireland a "Liberal Club," principally for the following purposes:

1st. To suppress agrarian crimes and outrages.

2nd. To suppress by legal means, and to punish by due course of law, the members of Orange Lodges, and all other Orange criminals.

3d. To procure, by legal and constitutional means, the total extinction of tithes, in nature as well as name.

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HILLSBOROUGH

Wednesday, October 22.

We last week called the attention of the public to the Primary School in this place. We have since learned, that Mr. McCalley has been obliged to close it for want of patronage; having taught upwards of three weeks and obtained but three scholars. To reimburse his expenses for board, he will deliver at the courthouse to-morrow evening, as will be seen by an advertisement in another column, a number of well selected pieces from the best English authors. This gentleman came to us well recommended, and passed a creditable examination before a competent judge as to his qualifications as a teacher; but having failed to succeed in that capacity, we hope the liberality of our citizens will not suffer him to go away a loser both of time and money.

The editor of the Green county (Alab.) Sentinel appears to have strangely misconceived the purport of our remarks of the 10th ult. on the outrage which had recently been committed in his town. In the paroxysm of his spleen he seems to have fancied that an attempt had been made to traduce the "good name and character of his village," and to brand his state as a "community of lawless brigands, who neither have the fear of God nor man before their eyes;" and his "keen sense of justice" induces him to step forward "to expose that wretched sophistry which would convert a single spot on earth into a deep and indelible stain."

Now in penning our remarks it was far from our intention to single out the state of Alabama as peculiarly obnoxious to the force of their application; or because we happened to refer to the instances which had recently occurred there, to infer that Greensborough was, *par excellence*, an arena for such outrages. We think the editor of the *Sentinel* has quoted enough from our article to show that this was not our object; we said "in all our south-western country."

But how does he endeavor to sustain "the good name and character" of his state, and to expose our "wretched sophistry?" Our readers will smile when we tell them, it is by acknowledging the justness of all our observations, and by endeavoring to show that North Carolina "is as deep in the mud as Alabama is in the mire!"

We said that "human life was too lightly estimated in all our south-western country;" and the editor of the *Sentinel* perfectly agrees with us. We said, "the law of Eternal Wisdom ordains, that 'whoever shedeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed.' The editor of the *Sentinel* acknowledges the high authority of this law; but adds the following confession, which embodies the very subject of our complaint—'Humanity prompts a large portion of the people of this state to think that our laws in this particular are too severe, consequently it is almost impossible to get convictions in those cases where there is a shadow of justification or self-defence; and where juries acquit the law is at an end.'

With a full knowledge of the imperfection of human tribunals, and in conformity to the precept that it is better that ten guilty should escape than that one innocent man should be punished, it is a custom in all our courts, when the jury entertain a reasonable doubt of the guilt of the accused, to pronounce an acquittal. But who can be safe from violence, if "a shadow of justification or self-defence" shall shield an assassin from the vengeance of the law? Would it not, as a necessary consequence, be giving unlimited license to violence and bloodshed? Suppose a case: An individual, thirsting for vengeance, sallies out with dirk and pistol, seizes his victim and provokes a quarrel, and relying upon the "humanity" of his countrymen, in the midst of the excitement shoots him down, or stabs him to the heart. Being unwilling, or not deeming it necessary, to seek safety in flight, he delivers himself up to the proper authority and gives bail for his appearance. The day of trial arrives and he enters his plea of "justification," and who ever had so bad a cause that he could not give it a plausible coloring? He is under no apprehension of being confronted by his adversary—for he is but a clod of the valley. The guilt of the homicide is unquestioned; but a "shadow of justification" is offered, and the "humanity" of the jury prompts an *acquittal!* In this way the wholesome restraints of law are removed, and encouragement is given to the commission of one of the blackest crimes in the catalogue of human guilt.

But the editor of the *Sentinel*, unable to justify his cause, has endeavored to show that North Carolina is "as deep in the mud as Alabama is in the mire." We acknowledge with sorrow that there is an abundance of crime in North Carolina, and we regret that there is no immediate prospect of its being lessened; but the cases he enumerates have failed to convince us that we should have restrained our remarks upon enormities abroad until we had corrected the evils at home. Our observations were general, and uttered in conformity to what we conceived to be the duty of every lover of the peace and good order of society: If the editor of the *Sentinel* chooses to pursue an opposite course, he will himself bear the responsibility. In referring to the matter, our only object has been, to call public attention to a great and crying evil, which sets at defiance all law, and can be put down only by the force of public opinion; and we shall not fear to urge the subject again, when a suitable occasion shall occur.

Washington City, Oct. 8.

We understand that a duel, originating in circumstances of great aggravation and peculiar delicacy, about to be fought on Thursday last, near Bladensburg, was happily prevented by the prompt and energetic interference of the Secretary of the Navy an Secretary of State, and that the affair has terminated by the arrest of the parties and their seconds. Too much praise cannot be given to the Secretaries of State and the Navy, for their laudable exertions in preventing this recontre. Although there are cases of deep and abiding injury, that live and gnaw upon the soul like "the worm that never dies," and which no legal redress can mitigate or wipe away, yet they are few, and not of frequent occurrence; and we have often witnessed with astonishment the reckless waste of human life, for causes that a rational being should blush to own were of consequence enough to ruffle a manly temper.

North American.

The New York Times has the following paragraph in reference to our claims on France:

The French Claims.—In confirmation of the rumor which we mentioned on Tuesday, of our minister at Paris desiring to be recalled, we are now enabled to state, that a letter has been received in this city from one who is in intimate relations with Mr. Livingston's family, affirming that he is ill at ease both in body and mind, annoyed by the procrastination and evasive policy pursued by the French government in relation to our

claims. It states that the ministers declined bringing the subject before the Chamber of Deputies at their late session, under the pretext of the shortness of its duration, and the consequent hazard of defeat; that neither Mr. Livingston nor any of the Americans there have the slightest confidence in the sincerity of the professions of the Frenchmen, but believe their design to be to gain time by the invention of these and other frivolous excuses of delay. The fallacy of the pretense that there would have been danger of the bill being lost is apparent to all who are aware of the very great ministerial majority in the Chamber; the cabinet can carry any measures which they choose to bring forward, and their shuffling in regard to our claims, conceded and guaranteed by their own ratified treaty, affords clear enough evidence that they propose to evade paying altogether if they can.

We understand, says the National Intelligencer, that John T. Sullivan, of Philadelphia, (who was nominated by the President during the last session of Congress as a Bank Director and rejected by the Senate,) has been appointed by the President a Paymaster in the Army, in the place of William Platt, deceased.

The Western Constellation, published in Indiana or somewhere therabouts, relates a most unfortunate circumstance which recently occurred in that place:

"Whilst the managerie of animals, now exhibiting in this section of country, were in our town, Mr. John Black, a highly respectable and valuable citizen, by some mischance, in passing near the space occupied by the Elephant, was seized by that animal, and in the presence of a numerous crowd, (many of whom wore his relatives and connexions,) instantly crushed to death. The sensation was one of the most awful and alarming we have ever witnessed, and the rush from the arena threatened for a time to be serious; but fortunately no other accident occurred."

Emigration to the West.—The oldest colony in the east is about to establish the newest one in the west. A society has recently been projected in Plymouth county, Mass. for the purpose of emigration, and an agent has been appointed, who is to be despatched for the purpose of selecting a site for the new settlers, and when his report shall have been received, the pilgrims are to take their departure. The members of the emigrating society "shall consist of persons who acknowledge the superintending providence of an all-wise Creator, and believe in the Christian religion, and are willing to support the institutions of the Gospel." A similar society is organizing in Boston, destined for Illinois.

Nobility in Limbo.—A dashing German rascal, calling himself *Baron Adolph de la Weiss*, has recently been swelling to a considerable extent among the people of Indiana, and went off with wonderful currency and *éclat* until he ran ashore in matters pecuniary, and being of course under the necessity not only of keeping up his own dignity, but that of the *Bureau*, his spouse, he was suspected of stealing certain valuables from the house where he boarded—was apprehended, tried and sentenced to three years imprisonment in the penitentiary. His lordship, after the sentence, took a dose of arsenic, in order to avoid the inconveniences of confinement in the penitentiary, but the poison operated as an emetic, and there was every prospect that he would serve out his full term of imprisonment.

Courier.

Rumors.—The Richmond Enquirer of the 7th says—"We understand a passenger from Washington, in yesterday morning's stage brings a rumor that Mr. Forsyth the Secretary of State, is to be appointed Judge" (of the Supreme Court in the place of Judge Johnson, dec'd) "and that Mr. Rives is talked of as Secretary of State."

Frauds against the Government.—A letter from Weston, Lewis county, Virginia, states "that Captain Wamsley, (Commonwealth's Attorney in Lewis) and James Bennett (the Delegate elect from Lewis) were both indicted for forgery in the Federal Court at Clarksburg, at the last term, for improper conduct as agents for pensioners, and have both left the country for Texas or some other foreign government." *Alexandria Gazette.*

Washington City, Oct. 8.

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From the Oxford Examiner.

SYNOD OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

This ecclesiastical body, consisting of about 80 ministers, and as many elders chosen by the churches, convened in this place, on the evening of Tuesday the 7th inst. and continued their meetings, by adjournments, until Monday the 13th about noon. The opening sermon was delivered by the Rev. Hiram P. Goodrich, Professor of Biblical Literature in the Union Theological Seminary. [It was an interesting discourse on the duty of prayer.] There were present during the meeting, about one third of the ministers and ten or twelve ruling elders belonging to the Synod, besides eight ministers from neighboring Synods, who occupied seats and mingled in the deliberations of the body, as corresponding members. Divine service was performed

three times each day, during the meeting, and the congregations were numerous, solemn, and attentive. The Lord's Supper was administered, on the Sabbath, to a large number of communicants; and the close and solemn attention which the people gave to the instruction communicated from the pulpit, furnished pleasing grounds to hope, that the ambassadors of Christ have not, on this occasion, labored altogether in vain. There was much important business transacted by the Synod; and the discussions on the various topics presented for consideration, were of an interesting character, frequently animated, and sometimes eloquent. Entire harmony prevailed throughout the whole meeting; and the numerous and highly respectable citizens who attended the deliberations of the Synod as spectators, expressed much gratification at the manner and spirit with which the business was conducted.

The Central Board of Foreign Missions held their first annual meeting on Saturday afternoon; and a large and attentive audience were much edified by the reading of the annual report of the executive committee of that board, and the interesting and eloquent addresses which were delivered on that occasion. We cannot but entertain the hope, that this meeting, with all its varied exercises, has been productive of extensive good, and will be long remembered, by many of the good people of this village and its vicinity, as a season in which they have been favored with much spiritual enjoyment.

MARRIED,

In this county, on Thursday the 16th instant, Mr. ABRAHAM TAPLEY to Miss JANE ALLEN.

DIED,

In this county, on the 10th inst. Miss JANE BRYAN, after a severe illness of three weeks.

Near Paoli, Orange county, Indiana, on the 26th ult. Mr. JOEL CLOUD, about 53 years of age, formerly a resident of this county. The Indians Patriot speaks of him as one of their best citizens and a devoted and efficient member of the society of Friends—a character which we have no doubt he well deserved.

SCHOOL.

THE WINTER SESSION of the Rev. SAMUEL J. PRICE'S SCHOOL will commence on the first Monday in November.

October 20th. 44

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE public are respectfully informed, that on to-morrow evening, the 23d inst. Mr. ROBERT H. M^r. AVILEY will deliver at the Court House, commencing at 7 o'clock, a select number

of addresses.

Moral and Didactic Recitations,

from the best English Authors, in Prose, and Poetry, Serious and Comic.

Amittance for Adults 50 cents, Children half price.

Tickets may be had of Dr. Murphy, Mr. Wm. J. Bingham, Dr. Norwood, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Parks, and Mr. Wm. Moore.

October 22d. 44



NEW WATCHES, JEWELLERY and Fancy Articles.

HUNTINGTON & LYNCH

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have formed a copartnership in the above mentioned business, and have just received an elegant assortment, consisting in part of the following:

Gentlemen's Gold Levers, plain and extra jewelled,

Ladies' ditto,

Gold Double, Horizontal & Lepine Watches,

Silver Levers, English and French Watches,

Long linked Gold Watch Chains,

Cuban Neck Chains,

Fine Gold Guard Chains,

Gold Seals and Keys,

Miniature Cases,

A rich assortment of Breast Pins, Finger

Rings and Ear Rings,

Small Miniature Paintings on Ivory, and

Enamelled Paintings,

Silver Plate,

Silver Everpointed Pencil Cases,

Spectacles, assorted, Silver and Steel,

Butter Knives,

Coral, assorted,

Silver, Steel and Gilt Chains and Keys,

Shell and Tin Music Boxes,

Bead Bags and Purses,

Fine Knives and Razors,

Clocks, Time Pieces, &c. &c.

Being permanently located in Hillsborough

and having a fresh and large supply of Watch

Materials, they are prepared to repair Watches

of any description, in the best and most durable

manner, and will warrant watches repaired

in every case 12 months.

Orders punctually attended to.

JOHN HUNTINGTON, LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 22d. 44

NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

The Constitution, and the Union of the States—they must be preserved."

THE undersigned proposes to issue a Weekly

Newspaper, with the above title and motto, in the city of Raleigh, North Carolina.

Practically a Printer, and having for many

years conducted a Press in another part of the

state, the principal object of the undersigned, now locating himself in Raleigh, is in employment for himself and support for his family.

And believing that the establishment of a Paper at the Seat of Government, which shall do justice to the venerable and patriotic Chief Magistrate of the Union, and to the measures of this Administration, and through whose columns the legitimate and cardinal principles of Republicanism shall be defended and inculcated, is demanded by the present crisis of political affairs and called for by the sentiment of the people of the state, the undersigned has avowed to engage in the enterprise, with the hope of being sustained in his efforts for the accomplishment of so desirable an object.

It is an anomaly in the political history of this nation, that, in a State which is so emphatically Republican in principle as North Carolina—which has on three several occasions, by large and triumphant majorities, supported and sustained Andrew Jackson for the Presidency, believing and knowing him to be a safe depository and faithful representative of their principles, and whose People, it is confidently believed, are still devoted to his cause—should have no paper at its Capital, through whose columns the measures of his Administration can be fairly vindicated, and the voice of his friends freely heard. It is the desire, and shall be the zealous endeavor of the undersigned, to afford such an opportunity.

The earliest political impressions were in unison with those of the Democracy of the nation; which experience, and his growing years, have conspired to strengthen, until the settled principles of his mature age are but the realization of his early convictions. Cherishing these sentiments at the first demonstration in favor of Andrew Jackson for the Presidency, the undersigned (at that period the Editor of a paper at Salisbury) espoused his cause, believing that one possessed of such lofty patriotism, and whose signal services to the country so emphatically constituted him its benefactor, could not be other than a most worthy representative of the Democracy of the Union. With continued and unshaken confidence in his patriotism and integrity of purpose, it is with highly gratified feelings that the undersigned is now afforded an opportunity of devoting himself anew to the same cause, but in a more extended sphere.

Ardently attached to the National Constitution, and to the Union of the States, as constituting an impregnable safeguard to our political, civil and religious rights, whatever may have a tendency to violate the provisions of the one, or endanger the perpetuity of the other, shall receive the most unreserved condemnation at the editor's hands. And while the freedom of speech and the liberty of the press, blessings guaranteed by the great Charter of our Rights, shall remain unshaken by the threatenings of ambition, or unmolested by the corruptions of aristocracy, the editor promises, not only that "the Constitution and the Union of the States" (which he has adopted as the motto of his paper,) shall be strenuously vindicated, but that a rigid enforcement of and prompt obedience to the popular will, that most important principle of Representative Government, shall be called for and advocated throughout the columns of his paper.

A full and fair discussion of those important and leading political topics of the day—the United States Bank, Internal Improvements, and the next Presidency—will be admitted in the "Standard." But opposed, from principle, not only to the U. S. Bank, but to all other National moneyed monopolies, as well as to a wasteful system of Internal Improvements by the General Government, the editor will raise his voice against these ill-advised measures, in whatever shape they may be presented; and he will equally oppose the exercise, by Congress or the Executive, of all constructive powers, believing that the perpetuity of the Union is only to be secured by a judicious division of powers between the General and State Governments, allotting to the first only that which is strictly delegated to her, and to the latter what is clearly reserved to them. As regards the all-absorbing question of *Who shall be our next President?* the Editor will, in due time, be ready to inscribe on his banner the name



"And David said, Let me now fall into the hand of the Lord, for his mercies are great,—and let me not fall into the hands of man."

2 Samuel, xxiv. 14.

Man hath a voice severe,

His neighbour's fault to blame,—

A wakeful eye, a listening ear

To note his brother's shame.

He with suspicious glance

The curtain'd breast doth read,

And raise the accusing balance high,

To weigh the doubtful deed.

Oh Thou, whose piercing thought

Doth note each secret path,

For mercy to Thy throne, we fly,

From man's condemning wrath.

Thou, who dost dimness mark

In Heaven's resplendent way,

And folly in that angel host

Who serve thee night and day.

How fearless should our trust

In thy compassion be,

When from our brother of the dust

We dare appeal to Thee. L. H. S.

Napoleon at Erfurt.

Translated for the Philadelphia Gazette.

Napoleon had brought to Erfurt the principal actors of the French Theatre. Talma, Miss Duchesnois, Miss Mars, the beautiful Georges, and the charming Bourgoing, playing several times a week before the august assembly of Emperors and Kings congregated at this place. A small theatre, discovered in the old Jesuit College, had been arranged for the purpose, with a promptitude and elegance truly French. Box tickets for each representation were distributed among the foreign and native ladies. But it was difficult to obtain them. My friends and myself, to procure them, were obliged to carry on a long correspondence with our acquaintances, belonging to the suite of the Grand Duke of Weimar. Through them, after great exertion on their part, we obtained tickets for the tragedy of Oedipus, in which Talma and Mademoiselle Raucourt were to perform.

Our party went in carriages from Weimar to Erfurt. We left our tickets at the inn, where we stopped, and set out for a promenade. The overwhelming mass of people in the street soon obliged us to return. On counting our tickets over, after our return, we were stupefied on finding two had disappeared; we moved every thing in the rooms, but the tickets had gone. A waiter had probably profited by them, for the theatre tickets had given rise to considerable traffic; strangers arriving in the city, without acquaintances, gave frequently for them a louis d'or a piece.

Ah! if we only had some officers with us, said, with a sigh, the youngest of the company, for a soldier with a decoration was equal to a ticket. It was an excellent idea. Among our acquaintances at Erfurt, we quickly found some officers, and it was under their protection that we approached the theatre, through the crowd which beset its avenues. At the top of the stairs we were received by a soldier of the guard with a frightful physiognomy, who distributed our company in several boxes which, as yet, were nearly empty.

I was fortunate enough to be placed with two of my friends, in the front of a box near the stage, from whence we could see distinctly all that passed in the pit. We congratulated ourselves on our good fortune; but our joy was not of long duration. The boxes near us were crowded gradually to excess. The doors of our own suddenly opened—what, cried angrily the soldier or the gen d'arme, I know not which, under whose guidance we had taken our seats—what, three women upon three chairs! There is room enough for six; with this he seated two ladies between us; who, fortunately, proved to be of our acquaintance.

All the boxes, as well as our own, became fuller and fuller—we were dreadfully squeezed—we were scarcely able to move, and the heat was oppressive—but the importance of the grand spectacle, which was forming before us, occupied our attention so completely that we forgot the inconveniences of our position.

Immediately in front of the stage were placed two arm chairs for the two Emperors, Napoleon and Alexander, on both sides of which were ranged common chairs for the Kings and reigning Princes. The space behind these seats began to fill up. We saw enter the statesmen and generals of nearly all the European powers, men whose names were then celebrated, and have become in a measure historical. Uniforms glittering with gold, and an air of vivacity and assurance, enabled us to distinguish the Frenchmen from the Germans, who were more modest. There was Berthier, Soul, Caulaincourt, Savary, Lannes, Duroc, and many others, equally celebrated—the greatness of the master seemed to be reflected in the features of each. There was Goethe with his calm and dignified physiognomy, and the venerable Weiland. The Grand Duke of Weimar had brought them in his suite, to Erfurt. The Duke of Gotha, and many German prin-

ces, reigning themselves, or allied to reigning houses, collected in a group around these two veterans of German literature.

The rolling beat of drums was heard without. It is the Emperor, was the cry of the whole company. Blockheads, what are you about! cried out angrily to the drummers their commanding officer; it is only a King. A German King entered the hall; three more made their appearance shortly after. Thus entered without any noise or eclat, the Kings of Saxony, Bavaria, and Württemberg. The King of Westphalia, (Jerome Bonaparte) who arrived later, eclipsed them all by the richness of his embroidery and jewels. The Emperor Alexander, majestic in his appearance, entered afterwards. The great box opposite the stage, dazzled the eyes from the eclat which it spread over the hall. The Queen of Westphalia, covered over with diamonds, sat in the centre—near her was the charming Stephanie, Grand Duchess of Baden, more conspicuous even by her grace, than her splendid attire. Some German princes were seated near these two reigning princesses. The gentlemen and ladies of their court occupied the back part of the box.

At this moment Talleyrand made his appearance in a small box on a level with the pit erected near the stage, on account of the infirmity of his feet, which rendered him unable to stand even in the pit. The Emperor and the Kings came and stood before his box, in order to amuse themselves with the minister, who was himself comfortably seated.

The whole world was there—he alone who had caused this assemblage of the great was absent. He kept them long waiting.

Finally, again and more strongly the rolling of the drums was heard. All eyes turned with restless curiosity towards the place of entrance. At last appeared, the Emperor of the French, that man the most incomprehensible of every thing that almost inconceivable epoch produced. Dressed as usual, in the most simple manner, he saluted, slightly enough, as he passed along, the sovereigns whom he had kept so long waiting, and took his place in his arm chair, at the right of the Emperor of Russia. His short, stout person, contrasted strongly with the noble bearing of Alexander. The four Kings took their places upon their chairs, and the play begun. In vain was it that Talma displayed all his art, Jocaste Raucourt all her beauty and talent, we had eyes and attention only for the pit before us. However the gens d'armes at the door of our box did all they could to complete our defective education, and to instruct us between the acts on the etiquette to be observed in the presence of the master of the world.

Away with that opera glass—the Emperor does not like them; cried one of them bending over the ladies in the box behind us.

Sit up straight, and don't elongate the neck so; the Emperor does not like long necks; cried another.

There was much impatience felt at this, but we followed the examples of the Kings and Princes before us, and bore patiently from the French what we were unable to change.

Immediately after the opening of the tragedy, which he had perhaps seen a hundred times, Napoleon having placed himself at ease in his arm chair, was sound asleep. He could, it is well known, at any hour of the day or night, sleep when he wished. Eye witnesses assert, that in the midst of a decisive battle even, he would designly take an hour or two of sleep, in order to recruit his energies, and that he would always wake at the hour he had designated.

The day of this representation at Erfurt, he had been engaged for many hours together in exercising his troops in the country.

It was a singular spectacle to us, to see thus in a sweet sleep, the terrible man, whose vast plans had caused the happiness or sorrow of half the earth. We could but contemplate with fear, his beautiful antique profile, to which the sombre uniform of Alexander served only as a foil.

Twenty-six years have elapsed since that period, scarcely the third of the life of man. Yet how many changes have been produced in that space of time! Where are the Kings, the mighty and the great, who were assembled in that hall? Where he who assembled them? He reposest forever upon the rock, around which roar the waves of the ocean. The short and splendid life of Alexander is past. The Kings of Saxony, Bavaria, and Württemberg lie in their tombs of marble. The ci-devant King Jerome alone has survived them all. But his renown has vanished, with his fantastic royalty, like a dream of the morning.

YES AND NO.

In the year —, never mind the year, but it was within our remembrance; we differ with Byron, 'for we hate to be particular in dates; they tell sad tales of us old bachelors, and are worse foes to our youthful reputation than even gray hairs, for their effect cannot be hidden even under a peruke—but to return to the story; in this unmentionable year lived Henry —, a young man of fortune, and considerable personal beauty—pshaw, men never have any beauty his manners were quite exceptionally elegant, and his naiv-

er and loveable. At the time we speak of, he was about to be united to the girl of his heart, and indeed however highly we might estimate the good qualities of Henry, Caroline richly deserved him were he ten times what he was.

She was an orphan, and though her cousin George stood high in her regard, yet Henry had long held uncontrolled possession of her heart. George was strongly attached to his pretty cousin, and though Henry did (as lovers always will,) fancy it arose from something warmer, yet truth to say, it was but what he deemed his fatherly duty to his orphan coz.

Their wedding day was a jubilee in the place. The whole country round assembled to see them joined, and satins and muslins to an unnameable extent, had been for many weeks under the dress maker's hands. Bridesmaids and grooms-men in the requisite number attended, for our bachelor condition has left us without a lady, (the oracles on these matters,) to consult with as to the necessary quantity, but whatever the number ought to have been, it was there, for all was strictly orthodox.

The party assembled at the altar—the minister opened his book—and all was death like silence and expectation. Smiles were on every face, but the lips were closed. Wishes and thoughts were strung gazing in the minds of most, but utterance was denied. George stood close to his cousin, and looked into her pale face with eyes that beamed with the tenderest affection.

The minister proceeded—Wilt thou take,—and on concluding, paused for a reply: Henry aroused, as from a temporary trance, gazed on the cousins with a wavering eye, and after a momentary struggle, answered deliberately, No!

Language cannot convey the scenes and emotions that followed; the fainting girl was borne away by her friends, and Henry haughtily retraced the aisle, and drove to his home.

On the following day George and Henry met—their pistols were given them and the signal made, but only one fire answered it. The air then received Henry's shot, and the seconds of course re-fused to re-load.

A year passed away, when at a ball the lovers met again. Neither joined in the gaiety around them, and while all else were intent upon the dance, Henry stood by the side of the insulated girl. None but a lover can depict a lover's pleadings, so we of course omit them. He begged, prayed, entreated to be heard; he swore by his honor and by his God, he never contemplated the injury he had done her, but that uncontrollable feeling when he gazed on her and her cousin, compelled him to utter that withering word, 'No,' and he would submit to every humiliation in the power of revenge to prescribe, to be permitted once again to seek her friendship only. Regaining her self-possession, Caroline calmly told him the insult had been too gross—the disgrace too marked and public for any penitence to remove.

She had been for a whole year mocked and scoffed at as the "rejected one," and never again should her lips be opened to him, or his presence permitted, until he had submitted to the self-same public shame! Not one word more was allowed him, and the wretched young man proposed to pass the ordeal.

Once more the neighbors assembled at the village church, though with very different feelings. Jeers and jests flew buzzing about like flies on a summer day. Henry alone seemed sad and miserable amidst this host of mirth, and when the service began, it was amusing to see his statue-like appearance, contrasted with the laughing satyrs around him. The repressed mirth almost burst out into intemperate and boisterous laughter, when the question was put to her, "wilt thou have this man to be thy wedded husband;" but it changed to utter astonishment when, in the pause for reply, her soft, sweet voice was heard to whisper, "yes!"

Let the cold hearted sneer, and the proud revile. Time sufficiently proved that Caroline was right in what she did. In the midst of her maternal happiness, many years after, she proudly owned she never had reason to regret that she sacrificed her pride, rather than lose the man of her heart.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

THERE IS TIME ENOUGH.

This is one of the most mischievous sentences in the English language. Not that it is bad in itself,—for it is strictly true, as we intend to show presently. But its meaning is sadly perverted, and what was meant for good, becomes the occasion of evil.

Many a good thing might have been done had it been begun in season; but because there was time enough, it was let alone, and let alone, and so not started till too late, or never moved at all.

But there is such a thing as bringing good out of evil. The bee extracts honey, as sweet, if not as abundant, from the thistle as from the rose. And he who would profit by studying human nature, and watching divine providence, may learn wisdom from his past errors, and turn even his misfortunes to some account.

The wisest man of ancient days, (and we believe he was fully as wise as people commonly are at present,)—the wisest man of ancient days, has given us to

understand that there is a time for everything under the sun. A time for laughter, and for tears, for sorrow and for joy. A time for business, a time for recreation, and a time for rest, but he does not say a word about leisure time, or time for idleness. He speaks, too, of a time to die, leaving us to infer, as we may very naturally, that he who made the sun to rule the day, the moon and stars to govern the night, has given us time enough, just time enough, and none to spare, to perform all our duties, and enjoy every rational pleasure—to make the world better for our having lived in it—and to become better fitted ourselves for another and a better world.

There is time enough, says the school boy—but his time runs out, and he goes, half fitted, to the counting room, or enters, half fitted, at college.

Time enough—thinks many a young man, if he does not say so, to commence habits of frugality and economy, and thus provide for future wealth—but the time never, never comes—and he, to use a homely phrase of Dr. Franklin's, "scratches a poor man's head as long as he lives."

How many designs have we formed, of doing this or that good thing, which fell through, not because we had little time—but because we had time enough, and so wasted one hour after another till the time had passed.

Time enough to work, says the idler and spendthrift—but his clothes wear out before he finds time to earn new ones—and his pockets are emptied, and he has no time to replenish them.

Franklin has a homely saying to this effect—that he who loses an hour in the morning, must run all day, and 'tis a wonder if he overtakes his business before night. So, if any one finds himself pinched for time, it is likely he has thrown away an hour, when he thought he had time enough and a little to spare.

Time enough—say we, when in a serious mood, we resolve to be more diligent, more systematic, more punctual—when we resolve upon any reform.

We do not mean to procrastinate—but while we muse the moment passes, it is irrecoverably lost.

Do you say, we knew all this before? No doubt of it. Yet we are apt to think there is not only time enough, but some to spare. But this is an error, and should be corrected.

The different length of different lives is nothing against our position, that life is just long enough. The oldest person has enough of duty and enough of pleasure too, if he lives aright, to occupy his three score years and ten—while he whose sun goes down at noon, has time enough, if he will improve it, to make his life here a blessing to others, and that hereafter blessed and glorious to himself.

"That life alone is long,
Which answers life's great end."

Blindness of Passion; or Mistakes of a Kamtschakan Bear.

Fish, which forms their chief nourishment, and which the bears procure for themselves in the rivers, was last year excessively scarce in Kamtschaka. A great famine consequently existed among them; and, instead of retiring to their dens, they wandered about, the whole winter through, even in the streets of St. Peter and St. Paul. One of them, finding the outer gate of a house open, entered, and the gate accidentally closed after him. The woman of the house had just placed a large tea-machine, full of boiling water in the court; the bear smelt of it and burned his nose: provoked at the pain, he vented all his fury upon the kettle, folded his fore paws around it, pressed it with his whole strength against his breast to crush it, and burned himself of course, still more and more. The horrible growl which rage and pain forced from him, brought all the inhabitants of the house and neighborhood to the spot, and poor bruiser was soon despatched by shots from the window. He has, however, immortalized his memory, and become a proverb among the town's people; for when any one injures himself by his own violence, they call him "the bear with the tea-kettle."

One tract, the late residence of the deceased, containing 457 acres.

One tract of 107 acres, adjoining Erasmus, on up to others.

And one other tract of about 100 acres, adjoining Gabriel B. Lea and others.

Bond and approved security required.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

October 14. 43-6w

Come in, my friend,' said the occupant of the house—'don't sit there in the rain—you'll get wet to the skin.' 'Thank you, sir,' said the stranger—'thank you kindly; but I've got a good thick cloak under me.' 'Under you!—you're crazy, man. If you won't come in, you'd better put it over you.' 'O, no, sir; it's a brand new cloak, and I want to keep it dry.'

N. Y. Transcript.

Sympathy.—"Do you intend going to the funeral of poor Mrs. B.—to-morrow?" asked one lady of another at a morning visit.

"Why, I cannot exactly say. Are there many hacks engaged?"

"Yes, a great number."

"Then I believe I shall go and take the children, for the poor little creatures havn't had a ride for the last six weeks."

Rather tart.—A lady who presumed to make some observation while a physician was recommending her husband to a better world, was told by the doctor that if some women were to be admitted there their tongues would make paradise a purgatory; and if some physicians, replied the lady, were to be admitted there they would make it a desert.

A Protracted Meeting will be held at Mar-tid, commencing on the Friday before the fifth Sunday in November next, and continuing four days. Ministers and brethren are invited to attend.

October 15. 43-

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

LATIMER & BARKER

Have the pleasure of again announcing to the public, that they are receiving from the New York and Philadelphia markets a new supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which renders their assortment inferior to none. The following comprises a part of their stock,

viz.

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, Queensware, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c